

SECRET

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Friday - 16 March 1973

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10. (Unclassified - RJK) Delivered to Sandra, in the office of Representative Hugh Carey (D., N. Y.), a map of Israel, which she had requested.

11. (Unclassified - RJK) Left with the staff of Senator Clifford Case (R., N. J.) a suggested reply for a constituent, Mildred Benton, who had written to the Senator protesting alleged Agency activities.

12. (Unclassified - LLM) Together with [REDACTED] met with Bill Adams, Assistant Counsel in the Office of Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives, and obtained his opinion on certain of the options available to us in drafting amendments to the CIA Retirement Act.

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13. (Internal Use Only - LLM) Called Bill White, Legislative Reference Service, Office of Management and Budget, and learned that they had not undertaken any action on H. R. 4960 or S. 1142, pertaining to freedom of information. I told White that we were quite concerned with the ramifications of the legislation and he promised to keep our interests in mind.

14. (Secret - LLM) Colgate Prentice, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Congressional Relations, Department of State, called to learn what further action might be taken on inquiries to State from relatives of [REDACTED]

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25X1A [REDACTED] through congressional offices. I suggested one possibility would be for State to make representations to the Peoples' Republic of China on fate of the pilots and the remains, and to inform the relatives that this was being done and to ask if they wanted any further assistance. Later, based on my discussion with [REDACTED] who had coordinated with [REDACTED] SA/DDS, and would be dealing with [REDACTED] I told Prentice that Air America was instituting the above actions. Prentice agreed this would be helpful, but said that pressure was mounting to refer all further inquiries to CIA. I explained that this would not accomplish anything more than is presently being done without a decision that more extensive legal responsibilities existed than had been recognized up to now.

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awards were given out in the entire Nation, I might add.

Mr. Speaker, as we consider various industrial safety legislation which may come up this year I think we might keep in mind Colton's record. More than 54,000 man-hours were put in just last year by the electrical department—that's just in 1 year, mind you—and not a single accident in 5 years. I, for one, am going to be just a little bit more skeptical when some of these industry representatives tell me that proposed safety laws are unrealistic, or that a certain level of accidents "can't be avoided." I am going to tell them to go look at the electrical department of the city of Colton, and then come back and tell me what they can and cannot do.

Before I sit down, Mr. Speaker, I think I should add that a record like Colton has achieved does not come about without some very dedicated and competent work from both the leadership and employees of the department. I have been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for over 20 years, and I have some familiarity with the field. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Superintendent Harold Preece and every one of the workers in the department for the superior jobs which they have obviously been doing. And I hope that I will have the opportunity to stand up here 5 years from now to announce that they have doubled their record.

PULITZER PRIZE WINNER ROGER BOURNE LINSOTT

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's announcement of the 1973 Pulitzer Prize brings to national and international attention what we in the Berkshires of Massachusetts have long recognized, the talent of Roger Bourne Linscott, associate editor of the Berkshire Eagle and former editorial page editor of that same fine newspaper.

Mr. Linscott, who has captured the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, is well known in my hometown of Pittsfield, Mass., for the thoughtful and thought-provoking articles that daily flow from his pen.

Speaking as one who has been the subject of Mr. Linscott's essays on more than one occasion, I can testify that his observations are always forthrightly put, incisive and based on all of the knowledge of a situation that he can gather.

Although Roger Linscott does not work in invective, his gentlemanly articles are often far from gentle—not skirting an issue but hitting it headon.

The Pulitzer Committee characterized his work in this way in announcing the criteria on which it based Mr. Linscott's award:

For distinguished editorial writing, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to in-

fluence public opinion in what the writer conceives to be the right direction, due account being taken of the whole volume of the editorial writer's work for the year.

A native of Winchester, Mass., Mr. Linscott is a Harvard graduate. After discharge from the Navy, following duty in the South Pacific during World War II, he joined the staff of the New York Herald Tribune. At the Tribune, he was the author of the "On the Books" column in the weekly book review.

He came to the Eagle in 1948 and has been on the staff ever since that time. This past December he was promoted from editorial page editor to associate editor.

I know that all of my distinguished colleagues join me in extending congratulations to this fine journalist.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAEL

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, "Next year in Jerusalem"—those words, fervently spoken each year at the feast of Passover, were once just a hope, a dream.

Now that the dream has become a reality, and the state of Israel is celebrating its 25th birthday, the words are still spoken. They are said in gratitude by those Jews who, once homeless and despairing, have found a home in Israel. They are said in joy by those Jews who, content to live outside Israel, see Jerusalem as their spiritual home, the place where the soul can rest. And they are said in expectation by those Jews who, eager to leave countries where they cannot practice their faith, must surmount obstacles before they can come to the Promised Land.

Israel is 25 years old. That fact in itself is remarkable—a testimony to the courage and endurance of the nation.

For sheer physical survival in a land surrounded by countries which resent the very existence of Israel has been a demanding, constant problem and has consumed a good deal of the nation's energies.

Yet despite what seemed to be almost insurmountable political, economic, and geographical problems; despite three wars, Israel has not only survived but prospered.

Out of a barren land, the Israelis have created a flourishing, healthy state which can proudly take its place among the nations of the world.

The Israelis have made the Negev Desert bloom. They have also built a viable economy and a rapidly growing industrial capacity. In the last 5 years, Israel's industrial output has more than doubled and its currency reserves have hit an all-time high of \$1.2 billion, Newsweek magazine reported.

There have been some problems, of course—problems faced by any society coming of age: poverty, inflation, tensions created by attempting to integrate

people of diverse social and cultural backgrounds. Yet the Israelis recognize these problems and are making serious attempts to solve them.

But the greatest, and most tragic, problem is that there is still no lasting peace. As Prime Minister Golda Meir once observed:

Israel has known only armistice lines until 1967, and since then, only cease fire lines. We have never known frontiers of peace.

It is sad to see, as Israel celebrates its 25th birthday, the tanks and heavy artillery going through the ancient streets of Jerusalem, sad to note that Israel must spend roughly half its budget on defense.

The Israelis have had enough of war. They want peace.

Israel will "not rest until the cherished peace has been established between us and our neighbors," Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said at birthday celebrations at Safad, scene of some of the most bitter fighting in the 1948 War of Independence.

The Israelis richly deserve a chance to live in a society free from hostility, free from fear.

We sincerely hope the next 25 years will bring that peace.

RECOGNITION OF CONGRESSMAN SHUSTER

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my good friend and colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. SHUSTER.

In my judgment, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the truly bright, capable young freshmen whose presence in the Congress represents a valuable asset not only to the people of his congressional district but to the Nation as a whole.

It is truly unfortunate that Mr. SHUSTER's many constituents did not have the opportunity to witness his recent participation in the debate on the House version of S. 502—the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973. His eloquent, effective, and persuasive performance on the floor was, in my judgment, a key factor in maintaining the integrity of the Highway Trust Fund through passage of the Wright-Clausen amendment of the Public Works Committee-approved bill.

This, however, is only part of the story of BUD SHUSTER's talented and capable service in the Congress. I have had an opportunity to view his performance in a variety of complex, challenging situations, and I am sure that I speak for the entire membership of the House Public Works Committee when I say that Congressman SHUSTER is a well-respected, hard-working, and dedicated Member whose keen insights and sound judgments are highly valued. We who hold senior ranking positions on the Public Works Committee will be calling on Congressman SHUSTER more and more in the

future to accept a broader leadership role in advancing legislation through our committee.

As one who originally cosponsored his membership on the House Public Works Committee, it gives me great pleasure to note the outstanding performance of the distinguished Representative of Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District.

FREEDING THE CHANNELS OF INFORMATION

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the events of recent months point up the urgent need for Congress to assume responsibility in freeing the channels of communication in Government. The Government's obligation to keep the public informed fully and currently has been undergoing serious erosion. Our society is now facing a crisis in Government, a crisis caused to a large extent by the executive branch's increasing reluctance to trust the judgment of the people or their representatives in Congress. The misuse of the doctrine of executive privilege, the failure to effectively administer the Freedom of Information Act, the harassment of newsmen, the overclassification of information, and the continued closing of advisory committees in contravention of the law are all part of one pattern designed to shield the executive branch from the purview of the public. The future health of our society requires this state of affairs to be terminated. The time has come for Congress to assume its constitutional responsibility.

To this end, I have authored several legislative proposals to open up the channels of information. A most important one involves a major strengthening of the Freedom of Information Act. Hearings are now being held on this proposal, H.R. 4960, as well as legislation introduced by Congressman MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, and on Monday I presented the following statement in support of this important issue:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN FRANK HORTON ON H.R. 4960, AMENDING THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, BEFORE THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SUBCOMMITTEE, MAY 7, 1973

Mr. Chairman, I welcome your scheduling of hearings on H.R. 4960 and H.R. 5425 to amend the Freedom of Information Act. Both H.R. 4960, which I co-sponsored with you and several other members, and H.R. 5425, which you have authored, are designed to strengthen the public's right to be informed of their government's activities. Nothing can be more essential to the safeguarding of our democratic society—now in the midst of a severe shock.

George Washington stated that secrecy was a form of deceit. How true those words ring today when executive privilege, security classification, executive secrecy, and harassment of newsmen have been orchestrated to a degree unknown before in our society in an effort to conceal wrongdoing from Congress and the public.

Our form of government—in fact the

foundations of our society—rest upon an informed citizenry and their representatives in Congress. To participate effectively in the decision-making process and to maintain a watchful eye over those who administer the laws, Congress and the public require access to information which they believe necessary and pertinent. This is even more true today than it was 100 or 200 years ago because the management of our society has come to be centered to an increasing degree in the Federal Executive Branch. What is worse, perhaps, is that until recently, at least, there has developed an acceptance in the public and in many Members of Congress that secrecy in government—not to mention central direction of government—are good and essential activities.

I hope that this state of mind will now change in light of current events and that Congress and the public will now exert their rights fully—as conferred upon them under the Constitution—to obtain all the information they require.

To this end this subcommittee has held a series of hearings recently on legislation co-authored by Congressman Erlenborn and myself which sets necessary and narrow limits on the use of executive privilege. Soon this subcommittee plans to issue a report recommending changes in the security classification system. And, here today, we are exploring the means in these hearings to strengthen the hand of the people to find out what their government is doing.

Some seven years ago our Government Operations Committee initiated the Freedom of Information Act. This law provides that all information in the possession of Federal agencies shall be made available to the public except information falling within nine specific categories (e.g., classified data, internal communications, investigatory files, trade secrets). This constituted an important breakthrough—one not yet attempted by any other country if I am not mistaken. In hearings held last Congress which explored the administration of this Act, we were informed that the Act has served the public well on many occasions. Without question, vastly greater amounts of information are now being made available to the public than occurred prior to the law's passage. But, the hearings also brought to light many problems and failures in the administration of the Act. Among these failings were:

Serious bureaucratic delays in responding to requests for information.

Need of individuals to pursue cumbersome and costly legal remedies.

Inadequate record-keeping by agencies.

Undue specificity required in identifying records.

Narrow interpretation of the Act, thereby excluding greater amounts of information from disclosure.

Imprecise wording of statutory language, leading to inconsistency in interpretation and a restrictive interpretation of the Act's provisions.

Promulgation of legally questionable regulations.

Overclassification of millions upon millions of government documents.

Following closely on the heels of these findings was the Supreme Court decision in *EPA v. Mink*. This decision, in my opinion, sadly misinterpreted the Freedom of Information Act and the intent of Congress in enacting it. Two exemptions incorporated into the Act provide that a Federal agency has the discretion to withhold information if it is classified for national security purposes under statute or executive order or if it constitutes an internal agency communication which would not have to be disclosed in a court of law. Overturning a lower Federal court order upholding a request by 33 Members of Congress for information in the Government's possession concerning the Amchitka nuclear test explosion, the Su-

preme Court held (1) that the lower court's finding that the exemption could not be used as a shield for withholding was erroneous and that the government agencies involved could withhold such information on the basis of the above two claimed exemptions and (2) that the lower court could not challenge an agency's classification of documents and was not required to challenge an allegation that documents were properly withheld on the basis of the internal communication exemption.

This decision of the court cannot be allowed to stand, nor can we continue to permit the Freedom of Information Act to be administered in its present form.

To meet these objections, I have introduced H.R. 4960.

Title I of this bill overturns the *Mink* decision and directs a Federal court to look behind an agency's claim of security classification or internal communication and decide for itself whether a requested document meets the narrow requirements of the law regarding exemption from public disclosure. Moreover, the title seeks to put a stop to the practice of some agencies which have commingled exempt material with non-exempt information in order to screen the entire lot from public view. The courts are authorized to make those portions of a document public which are not covered by an exemption unless to do so would seriously distort the meaning or seriously jeopardize the integrity of the exempt portions.

Title I also amends three existing exemptions under the Freedom of Information Act to further narrow their application and to further clarify their meaning.

One such amendment would restrict trade secrets and other "commercial or financial information to those instances in which some other law specifically confers an express grant of confidentiality and in which the agency in receipt of the information specifically confers an express written pledge of confidentiality. This amendment is designed to overcome the practice under the existing exemption to (1) confer confidentiality on the basis of the Freedom of Information Act itself, (2) to exercise the exemption in cases of other types of confidential or privileged information, and (3) to extend confidentiality solely on the basis of a claim for protection made by the supplier of information rather than under an express grant of confidentiality. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I urge your subcommittee to seek the views of other witnesses on the ramifications of my proposed amendment on the protection of trade secrets.

A second amendment narrows the internal communication exemption which has been widely used to date to withhold information from the public. The amendment would limit the exemption to internal memos or letters which contain recommendations, opinions, and advice supportive of policymaking processes. This is the primary area, I believe, which such an exemption is designed to protect.

The third amendment seeks to alter the exemption on investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes. This exemption has also been widely used to conceal information by extending its coverage to include inactive or closed investigative material, as well as that which, if revealed, would not hinder effective law enforcement. The amendment narrows coverage under the exemption to investigatory records to the extent that their production would constitute a genuine risk to enforcement proceedings, or a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, or a threat to life.

Improving the contents of a law without enhancing enforcement procedures will be of little or no benefit, however. To accomplish the latter, therefore, Title II of H.R. 4960 creates a seven-member commission—four members to be appointed by Congress and three by the President for a term of 5

years—to assist the Federal courts in determining whether requested information is being properly withheld by an agency under the Freedom of Information Act. As has been recognized by courts and other authorities, such assistance is essential because the courts at present lack sufficient time or expertise in many instances to enforce the act effectively. In addition to the courts, the bill also authorizes Congress, committees of Congress, the Comptroller General of the United States, and Federal agencies to petition the commission for a review of an agency's denial of information. An individual citizen may also obtain a review by the commission if three members of the commission agree to a review. Authority to enforce the Freedom of Information Act would remain with the courts and the findings of the commission would only be advisory.

However, a commission finding that an agency has improperly withheld information from the public shall constitute prima facie evidence before the court that information has been improperly withheld. This shall have the effect of placing the burden of proof upon the agency in the court proceedings to show that its action in refusing to make information available is consistent with the law.

Finally, H.R. 4960 provides in Title III for certain additional amendments to the Freedom of Information Act which, as a result of subcommittee hearings last Congress, were found to be necessary if the public is to have access to all the information it is entitled to. These amendments first, lay down reasonable time limits for an agency to respond to a request for information, second, authorize a court to award reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to private parties who have been found to have been improperly denied information by a Federal agency, third, direct a court to enjoin an agency's improper withholding of information, and fourth, require agencies to file annual reports with the appropriate committees of Congress detailing their administration of the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Chairman, almost seven years ago Congress took a giant step toward throwing the doors of informational freedom open to the public. Disclosure of information was to be the rule, not the exception; the burden of disclosure was to take precedence over the burden of concealment. Regrettably, these requirements have all too often been ignored or interpreted too narrowly. The state of our society today and the need to maintain effectual restraints upon a giant Federal bureaucracy require that more stringent steps be taken. I believe enactment of H.R. 4960, amending the Freedom of Information Act, together with that on executive privilege, will go far to correct existing imbalances.

Mr. Chairman, a number of excellent proposals are pending before this subcommittee. I am confident that with the leadership of Chairman Moorhead, my colleagues Mr. Moss and Mr. Erlenborn, and indeed all the members of this subcommittee, a tremendously important piece of legislation will emerge from these hearings.

U.N. DIPLOMATIC DEADBEATS SHOUT: "CHARGE"

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, diplomatic deadbeats from the United Nations have been using their diplomatic pouches to carry around an abundance of unpaid bills and fixed parking tickets, and ac-

cording to reports local New Yorkers are "up in arms."

An international incident may be brewing on Manhattan Island. Businessmen, doctors, shopkeepers, and telephone company officials who have extended credit to the U.N. crowd want to get their money, but in many cases the deadbeats have skipped town leaving a string of unpaid bills blowing in the breeze. U.S. Embassies abroad have been pressed into service as collection agencies to try to recover at least some of the money from the foreign governments.

More than a dozen individual diplomats are reported to be in danger of having their residential telephone service disconnected for nonpayment. Some missions are said to have run up thousands of dollars in telephone bills, and refused to pay them for several months.

The U.S. taxpayer ends up footing the bill for the U.N. crowd's bad debts. The business people who sold them goods on credit can declare the loss as an "UNcollectable debt" on their income taxes.

In addition to their financial habit of ripping off local business people, the neo-international citizens are accused of using their diplomatic immunity to flout United States and local laws. Police report that during the past 26 months a total of 7,982 parking tickets have been issued to the 1,300 diplomatic-licensed cars in New York. Most diplomatic cars are not ticketed out of courtesy. So the ones that do receive citations are in flagrant violation of the law and present a hazard to local citizens—such as parking in front of fire hydrants.

The U.N. internationalists consider themselves a breed apart from the laws governing the rest of society. They are working for "peace", not justice, law, and order.

Rather than ticketing the world citizen's automobiles, New York Police may serve the safety of the city better by towing them away. And while they are at it—towing the entire U.N. away—to Moscow, Havana, Peking, or Hanoi. However, the diplomatic deadbeats may find it more difficult to live on credit there.

The related newscippings follow:

[From the Evening Star and Daily News,
May 5, 1973]

U.N. DIPLOMATIC DEBTS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—U.N. missions of several foreign governments and more than a dozen diplomats are in danger of having their telephone service cut off because of unpaid bills, U.S. officials warned today.

And New Yorkers "are up in arms over undisciplined and dangerous parking practices" such as leaving diplomatic cars at fire-plugs, a U.S. report to the U.N. Committee on Host Country Relations said. It disclosed that, starting June 1, it will be harder for U.N. diplomats to get their parking tickets fixed.

This was the second time in less than a year that the United States has complained formally to the committee about the conduct of certain U.N. diplomats and missions. Out of diplomatic courtesy, however, the offenders were not named.

A U.S. complaint to the committee last June stressed unreasonably large imports of tax-exempt liquor and cigarettes by U.N. missions and diplomats. The implication was that the goods were being resold.

William E. Schauffele Jr., a U.S. official at the United Nations, said most large imports have dropped off, although, "in certain instances, very large orders seem to continue."

The latest complaint stresses unpaid bills. "Diplomats have left New York leaving strings of unpaid bills, unpaid loans, unpaid credit card accounts and unpaid medical bills," Schauffele said. "I am not exaggerating when I say, frankly, that the situation is most serious."

"Telephone service is essential to our work, yet there are several missions in New York today on the verge of having their telephone service cut off," he continued.

"One mission owed \$5,000 in March and still owes \$3,000; another did not pay its phone and Telex bill for seven months. There are more than a dozen individual diplomats today who are in danger of having their residential phones cut off."

In some cases, the problem is the long time it takes for foreign governments to transfer money to their people in New York. U.S. embassies in some foreign capitals have had to press for payment of the unpaid bills, U.S. sources said.

On an average night in Manhattan, 20 cars with "DPL" diplomatic plates are found parked overnight in front of fire hydrants, Schauffele said, adding: "Human life is at stake. Parking in front of fire hydrants is just not an acceptable practice in New York."

He reported that police issued 7,982 parking tickets to diplomatic cars in New York during the past 26 months, but this covered only the most flagrant violations. "Most DPL cars are never ticketed," he explained.

He also reported that 63 of the 1,300 diplomatic-licensed cars in New York are driving around with expired 1972 plates.

LINDA FUGATE, CHATTANOOGA, WINS FIRST PLACE IN TENNESSEE'S "ABILITY COUNTS" SURVEY CONTEST

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, a high school senior from Chattanooga, Miss Linda Fugate, has won first place in the 25th annual "Ability Counts" survey Contest cosponsored by the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, the State department of education, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Linda, who attends Redbank High School in Chattanooga, won a \$1,000 cash scholarship for her report on the subject: "Employment of the Handicapped: Tomorrow's Challenge." In addition to placing first in the State competition, her report was judged second best in the Nation and she received a \$600 prize during the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, last week in Washington.

All Tennessee has reason to be proud of Linda Fugate. She not only understands the problems of the handicapped and their role in today's society, she works constantly to improve their everyday enjoyment of life. She works with deaf people who attend the White Oak Baptist Church in Chattanooga. She uses

sign language to interpret songs and sermons. She also translates daily news broadcasts into sign language for the benefit of the deaf.

It is my privilege to bring her prize-winning report to the attention of my colleagues. I submit Linda Fugate's report, "Employment of the Handicapped: Tomorrow's Challenge," in the RECORD, as follows:

**EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED:
TOMORROW'S CHALLENGE**
(By Linda Fugate)

A child is born with a clubfoot. In ancient times this child would have been left to die of starvation and exposure, along with any others who were considered weak or defective. The mentally retarded were once locked in dungeons or exhibited as public spectacles. The old were abandoned as soon as they were of no use to their people.

Yet today we believe that every human being born into the world has the right to live a full and meaningful life, regardless of his handicaps. We dream of a world where the blind, the deaf, the lame, and all other handicapped people can find a useful place in our society and enrich our lives by their own happiness. This dream is yet unfulfilled. It is tomorrow's challenge.

The first phase of this challenge is to find jobs for the handicapped. The ancients realized correctly that a society cannot long exist supporting the helpless. Yet employment of the handicapped does much more for the individual than for the group: it is the only way to give the handicapped person the sense of independence and security which everyone needs.

Employers are more willing to hire the handicapped today than ever before because of the drastic reduction in absenteeism, in turnover, and in accidents noted when the handicapped are given a chance. Many employers also observe that disabled people tend to be more proud of their jobs; therefore, they try harder to do their best work than do other employees. However, there are still many barriers to be overcome in finding jobs for the handicapped. The main barriers are the lack of understanding, the time and effort required for selective placement, the extra time and expense of job orientation, and the unusual risks of some handicaps. This last barrier is being overcome to some extent by better placement and by the good safety records of the handicapped, but it is still a problem in some cases.

These barriers are greatest to those with the severest handicaps. Consequently, only one-third of the blind are employed; one-half of the paraplegics; one-fourth of the epileptics; and one-seventh of those with cerebral palsy. Disabled veterans and the handicapped from extreme poverty situations also present a special challenge, for they may need encouragement and motivation to overcome their frustrations.

Yet if the handicapped are sometimes frustrated, we must not be. Remember that Beethoven, Thomas Edison, and Alexander Graham Bell were deaf; Magellan and Handel were lame; John Milton was blind; and Franklin D. Roosevelt was paralyzed. Truly it is ability that counts, not disability. Let us continue the work that has already been started in bringing out the ability of the handicapped. It may take some extra effort to learn sign language for the deaf, or to count taxi fare for a mentally retarded person on the job, or to move a blind person's work station closer to the door, but our efforts will be amply rewarded.

The second phase of our challenge is to train the handicapped for and to place them in the jobs found for them. Chattanooga is fortunate to have four major organizations for training and/or employing the handicapped: Vocational Rehabilitation Center, Abil-

ities Incorporated, Goodwill Industries, and Orange Grove Center. The Vocational Rehabilitation Center identifies the handicapped, refers them to proper agencies, and provides funds from state and federal sources to pay for training and other services. This center helped 12,000 people in 1972. Abilities Incorporated, organized and managed by Mr. Mize Lawrence; a Korean War amputee, provides very practical on-the-job training and employment for about 60 people at present in a sheltered workshop. Goodwill Industries provides a variety of useful services which include pre-vocational evaluation, work conditioning and training, placement in other work opportunities, and either temporary or permanent employment in its own sheltered workshop. This workshop also employs about 60 people at present.

Orange Grove Center is another valuable service agency rendering assistance especially to the mentally handicapped. Orange Grove has approximately 475 students in its structured school program, 275 workers in on-the-job training and the sheltered workshop, and 80 people who received training at Orange Grove now working in the community.

The really great challenge of vocational training is to coordinate the many organizations across the country which work with the handicapped and link them with federal agencies working on matters concerning the handicapped, so the voices of the disabled will be heard. This is the ultimate goal of the Physically Handicapped Subcommittee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

The final consideration of our challenge is social. First, the handicapped person must accept his own disability and have the will to succeed; second, the public must be aware of and accept the handicapped. Chattanooga is a prime example of public awareness and interest. Almost every industry in Chattanooga hires some handicapped people. Brock Candy Company has won a state award and the national American Legion Award for employment of the handicapped. Chattanooga is blessed with Hamilton County and Chattanooga classes for educable mentally retarded, the Siskin's 365 Club, Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital, whose work in chemical therapy has been phenomenal, and many others. But we have more than organizations here—we have people who care. People from about six counties in our area have just given approximately \$80,000 to the March of Dimes Telethon. Recently Shoney's Restaurant gave one day's profits to the mentally retarded, and the Psi Kappa Chapter of the Alpha Phi Omega is planning a "Bike Hike" for the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Mental Health Association next May. Yet the way is only being paved. Do we really understand the epileptic? Do we accept the alcoholic? Do we respect the mentally retarded janitor? This is tomorrow's challenge.

**POSTAL SERVICE ISSUES STAMP
HONORING COPERNICUS**

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the opening feature of Nicolaus Copernicus Week was the issuance of a special commemorative stamp honoring the great son of Poland, Nicolaus Copernicus, whose theory about the universe changed the course of science.

Nicolaus Copernicus, whose baptismal name was Mikolaj Kopernik, was born

500 years ago in Torun, Poland, and the scientific communities throughout the world lead the way this year in honoring his pioneering contributions to modern science.

In recognition of the quinquennial, the U.S. Postal Service issued a special 8-cent commemorative stamp at a formal ceremony in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology, at the Smithsonian Institution.

The stamp was designed by Alvin Eisenman, modeled by Howard C. Mildner, and engraved by Albert Saavedra and Arthur W. Dintaman.

At the stamp ceremony, David Chal-linor, Smithsonian Assistant Secretary for Science, presided. The excellent invocation was given by the Very Reverend Walter J. Ziemba, president-rector of Saint Mary's College and Seminary, Orchard Lake, Mich.

The official welcome was extended by the Secretary of the Smithsonian, S. Dillon Ripley, and the honored guests were introduced by Daniel J. Boorstin, Director of the National Museum.

GREETINGS FROM POLAND

Greetings from Poland were extended by Janusz Groszkowski, honorary chairman of the Copernican Quinquennial Symposium.

The principal address was by Murray Comarow, Senior Assistant Postmaster General, substituting for Postmaster General E. T. Klassen. Mr. Comarow presented special souvenir albums to the honored guests and received in turn special albums from Poland presented by Mr. Groszkowski.

The response was by Peregrine White, of the National Academy of Sciences, which cooperated fully with the Smithsonian Institution in arranging the well-attended and inspiring weeklong scientific symposium.

It is fitting at this point to express my sincere commendation and appreciation to both the Smithsonian and the National Academy for their all-out effort and cooperation in giving national—and international—recognition to the Copernicus quinquennial. No stone of potential was left unturned.

Mr. Speaker, Nicolaus Copernicus Week—designated by President Nixon for the week of April 23 as a result of my legislation—now is history, but the memory lingers on. The interest and response to the Copernican quinquennial have been most gratifying.

Without question, the honors paid this year to Poland's famous son have done much to enhance the relationship and understanding between our two countries and, particularly, to convey to our citizens the depth and wealth of Polish heritage.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks, I include the texts of Mr. Comarow's speech, Father Ziemba's invocation, two scientific dedications, and two newspaper articles:

SPEECH BY MURRAY COMAROW, SENIOR ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, AT COPERNICUS STAMP CEREMONY, APRIL 23, 1973

One of the more pleasant rituals of our society, it seems to me, is to honor a great man or woman with a humble, useful postage stamp.